

Pat Pattison Writing Better Lyrics

Unlocking the Craft: A Deep Dive into Pat Pattison Writing Better Lyrics

For countless aspiring songwriters, the journey from a jumble of words to a compelling, memorable lyric can feel like an impossible puzzle. The gap between a good idea and a fully realized song is often wide and frustrating. Yet, for decades, one name has stood out as a beacon of clarity, technique, and artistic discipline: Pat Pattison. His seminal work, **Pat Pattison Writing Better Lyrics**, is not just a book; it is a foundational curriculum that has reshaped how generations of songwriters approach their craft. Whether you are a complete beginner or a seasoned professional looking to break through a creative block, the principles laid out by this Berklee College of Music professor offer a systematic, powerful, and deeply creative approach to the art of lyric writing. This article explores the core ideas of Pattison's methodology, explaining why his techniques are essential for anyone serious about writing better songs.

The Man Behind the Method: Who is Pat Pattison?

Before diving into the specifics of **Pat Pattison Writing Better Lyrics**, it is worth understanding the authority behind the name. Pat Pattison is a professor at the Berklee College of Music in Boston, where he has taught for over 40 years. He is the author of several books on songwriting, but his magnum opus remains *Writing Better Lyrics: The Essential Guide to Powerful Songwriting*. His students include some of the most successful names in the music industry, including Grammy winners and multi-platinum artists. What sets Pattison apart is his rare ability to break down an abstract, creative process into concrete, learnable skills. He treats lyric writing not as a mysterious talent you either have or you don't, but as a craft that can be practiced, analyzed, and perfected. His approach is less about strict rules and more about providing a set of tools and lenses through which to view your own work. This philosophy is at the heart of everything **Pat Pattison Writing Better Lyrics** represents.

The Foundation: Object Writing and Sensory Connection

Perhaps the single most famous technique Pattison teaches is **object writing**. This is the cornerstone of his entire system. Many songwriters struggle with clichés and generic imagery because they write from a place of intellectual abstraction. Pattison argues that the most powerful lyrics come from a deep, sensory connection to the physical world. Object writing is a daily exercise designed to build this

muscle.

How Object Writing Works

The premise is deceptively simple. You take an object—any object, from a rusty nail to a cup of coffee to a telephone pole—and you write about it for ten minutes. The catch is that you must write without stopping. You cannot lift your pen from the paper (or your fingers from the keyboard). If you get stuck, you simply repeat the last word until a new thought comes. More importantly, you are forbidden from writing about *ideas*. You are forbidden from being abstract. The entire exercise is grounded in the five senses: sight, sound, touch, taste, and smell. You also add a sixth sense: kinesthesia, which is the sense of motion or movement.

For example, instead of writing "The coffee was bitter," which is a simple statement, object writing forces you to explore: "The steam, a ghost curling from the chipped rim, carrying a scent of scorched earth and dark chocolate. The heat seeps through the ceramic, warming my palms, a rough patch on the handle catching my thumb. The first sip feels like a hot, sharp river, leaving a trail of darkness on my tongue." This practice floods your brain with specific, original sensory data. When you then sit down to write a song about heartbreak or joy, your brain has a library of tangible, unique imagery to draw from, making your lyrics far more vivid and original.

From Object to Lyric

The genius of object writing, as presented in **Pat Pattison Writing Better Lyrics**, is that it bypasses the internal censor. By forcing you to focus on pure sensory input, you bypass your logical mind and tap into a more associative, creative state. The connections you make during object writing are often surprising. A description of a broken window might lead to a metaphor for a broken relationship. The feeling of rain on your skin might unlock a memory of childhood. This raw material becomes the goldmine from which you will later mine your best lines. Songwriters who practice this daily report that their lyrics become less forced, more original, and infinitely more evocative.

Structuring Your Lyrics: Form and Rhyme

Once you have a rich pool of sensory material, **Pat Pattison Writing Better Lyrics** provides the architectural blueprints to turn that material into a song. Pattison is a master of form and structure. He emphasizes that understanding the container is just as important as understanding the contents.

Understanding Prosody

One of Pattison's key concepts is **prosody**. In simple terms, prosody is the relationship between the meaning of the words and the music that carries them. It means ensuring that every element of the song—the melody, the rhythm, the rhyme scheme, the line length—supports the emotional message of the lyric. A happy lyric should not be set to a clunky, minor-key melody that stumbles over its own feet. A sad, contemplative lyric should not be forced into a fast, bouncy, pop structure. Pattison teaches you to analyze your lyrics for prosody, asking questions like: "Does this stressed syllable land on a strong musical beat?" "Does the rhyme feel natural or forced?" "Does the length of this line create the right amount of tension or release?" This attention to the marriage of words and music elevates a good song to a great one.

Rhyme Schemes and Patterns

Pattison's approach to rhyme is especially nuanced. He moves beyond simple "perfect" rhymes (cat/hat) to explore the power of **family rhymes**, **additive/subtractive rhymes**, and **assonance/consonance rhymes**. He argues that perfect rhymes are just one color on a vast palette.

- **Family Rhymes:** Words that share a consonant sound but have different vowel sounds (cat/cot, big/bag).
- **Additive/Subtractive Rhymes:** One word has an extra consonant at the end (cat/catch, sing/string).
- **Assonance Rhymes:** Words that share vowel sounds but have different consonants (lake/face, time/light).

By using these off-rhymes, Pattison argues, you can create more subtle, interesting, and less predictable lyric patterns. This keeps the listener engaged and avoids the sing-songy, childish quality that often comes from heavy reliance on perfect rhymes. The book **Pat Pattison Writing Better Lyrics** provides extensive exercises for practicing these different rhyme types, training your ear to hear the music within the language.

The Core Process: Showing vs. Telling

This is perhaps the most universally applicable lesson from **Pat Pattison Writing Better Lyrics**. The classic writing adage holds true for lyrics perhaps more than any other form. Pattison drills this point home relentlessly.

Telling: "I am so sad because you left me." (Boring, cliché, abstract.)

Showing: "The coffee cup is cold and half full. Your sweater is still on the chair. The key is in the lock, but it doesn't turn the same way anymore." (Specific, sensory, creates a feeling of sadness without naming it.)

Pattison uses the technique of **object writing** to train you to show. He encourages you to take the abstract emotion of your song's theme (love, anger, loss, joy) and express it entirely through concrete images and sensory details. He calls this "finding your metaphor." The listener then experiences the emotion rather than being told about it. This is what separates amateur lyrics from professional ones. When you read a line by a Pattison-trained writer, you feel it in your gut because it is built from the tangible, sensory world.

From Idea to Finished Song: A Practical Workflow

Pat Pattison Writing Better Lyrics is not just a book of theory; it is a practical manual. Pattison outlines a clear workflow for taking a raw idea and developing it into a finished song.

1. **Start with a Title or a Hook:** Pattison suggests several methods for generating title ideas, often based on a phrase that has a strong rhythm or a compelling image.
2. **Develop a Box Outline:** Before writing a single line, you create a "box" for each section of your song (verses, chorus, bridge). In each box, you write down the *purpose* of that section, the *images* you plan to use, and the *rhyme scheme* you will follow. This prevents you from writing aimlessly and ensures your song has a logical, emotional arc.
3. **Write to the Boxes:** With your box outline as a guide, you write the actual lyrics, aiming to "show" the idea you have outlined in each section. This is where your object writing practice pays off, as you can pull from your bank of sensory details.
4. **Rewrite and Refine:** Pattison is a huge advocate for rewriting. He sees the first draft as just the beginning. He provides specific criteria for evaluating your draft: Is the prosody strong? Are the rhymes interesting? Is the language active and sensory? Are you showing instead of telling? This systematic revision process is the key to turning a raw draft into a polished gem.

Why this Method Endures

In an age of endless online songwriting tips and "hacks," **Pat Pattison Writing Better Lyrics** remains a definitive text because it is not about shortcuts. It is about skill-building. The method is demanding. It requires daily discipline (the ten-minute object write), analytical thinking (prosody and rhyme schemes), and a willingness to rewrite relentlessly. However, for those who commit to the process, the rewards are immense. The techniques provide a sense of control and direction that can be liberating. Writers who feel stuck find a path

forward. Writers who use clichés find their own unique voice. The book offers a toolkit that works for any genre, from country to hip-hop to rock to musical theater.

Applying Pat Pattison in the Modern Music Era

While the book was first published in the 1990s, its principles are more relevant than ever. In a music landscape dominated by streaming and short attention spans, the ability to hook a listener with a powerful, original image in the first few seconds is crucial. The sensory imagery that Pattison champions cuts through the noise. A song based on vague generalities is easily forgotten. A song built on a unique, sensory experience—the "blue ink stain on your thumb," the "sound of gravel under a tire," the "smell of rain on hot asphalt"—creates an immediate, visceral connection. Modern songwriters, from indie artists to top-40 hitmakers, frequently cite Pattison as a major influence, proving that timeless technique always trumps fleeting trends.

Beyond the Page: The Pat Pattison Community

Pat Pattison Writing Better Lyrics also opened the door to a larger community. Pattison has taught workshops, online courses (through Berklee Online), and retreats for decades. Engaging with his work is not just about reading a book; it is about adopting a mindset. The community of "Pattison students" share a common language and a common set of tools. They talk about "object writes," "box outlines," and "prosody." For many, finding this framework is like finding a creative home. The book provides the foundation, but the ongoing practice and sharing of work within this philosophy is where true growth happens. Many online forums and local songwriting groups are dedicated to using his techniques.

A Note on the Book Itself